

Rural District of Holderness



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH, SANITARY
ADMINISTRATION and
HOUSING CONDITIONS
of the RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1964

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For the Year 1964

Health and Housing Committee.

Chairman: Councillor Frank ROBINSON, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor C. E. MANN.

Councillors:—

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H. WILLINGHAM,
C. R. WRIGHT.

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health: F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H., etc.

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. DYSON,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

J. R. DIBNAH, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

W. H. SALMON, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer's Annual Report

for the year 1964

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

Nr. HULL.

July, 1965.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health and
Housing Committee.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Public Health and Sanitary Administration of the Rural District of Holderness for 1964.

During the year the Council pressed forward with the provision of sewage disposal works in as many of the minor centres as possible; with consolidation of improvements in refuse disposal, and in inspection and classification of sub-standard houses and recommendation for their improvement.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The Population is estimated to be 22,840, including members of the Armed Forces, at mid-year, 1964, by the Registrar General. This shows an increase of 580 over 1963. The increase is chiefly to new housing estates in the Thorgumbald, Burstwick and Keyingham parishes, but there is a noticeable increase of new houses in the area nearest to the neighbouring city of Hull. The majority of these houses were privately built, for sale.

Birth Rate.

435 live births were registered during the year, 250 males and 185 females, a birth rate of 19.05 per 1,000 population. This is 1.39 per 1,000 greater than last year, which itself was the highest for 10 years.

The birth rates for the last 11 years are:—

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
14.32	13.54	5.78	13.58	15.39	15.04	16.35	17.28	17.66	19.05

When we use these figures for comparison with other parts of the country, use has to be made of the Comparability Factor, a figure which takes into account the average ages and sex constitution of the district, as disclosed by the census. This year the Holderness Rural area is judged to be a natural area, and the Comparability figures do not apply. Last year the figure was 1.01, which was nearly the average of the whole country as regards the proportion of the various age groups. The crude birth rate for the County of East Yorkshire is 16.67, and that of England and Wales 18.4.

Illegitimate Births.

Eight illegitimate males and seven illegitimate females are included in the total number of births. Thus 3.4% of the total live births were illegitimate, or 0.66 per 1,000 population, compared with 4.33% of total births and 0.76 per 1,000 population in 1963.

Still Births.

There were 6 still-births, 3 male and 3 female, all legitimate, making a total of 441 live and still births. The still birth rate is 13.61 per 1,000 total births.

Deaths and Death Rate.

221 people—135 males and 86 females—died during 1964, inclusive of deaths of residents away from home, i.e., in hospital, etc., 13 fewer than last year. The death rate is 9.68 per 1,000, 0.83 per 1,000 less than in 1963.

As mentioned above, no change in this figure is necessary for comparison with other areas, because the influx of young married people into the new housing estates has raised the proportion of younger age periods to the normal for the whole country.

The death rate for the County of East Yorkshire is 12.20 per 1,000 and for England and Wales, 11.3.

The following table shows the crude and adjusted birth and death rates for the Holderness District as compared with the county, and the other rural districts.

District.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Crude Rate.	Comparability Factor.	Adjusted Rate.	Crude Rate.	Comparability Factor.	Adjusted Rate.
Holderness Rural Dist.	19.05	1.00	19.05	9.68	1.00	9.68
Administrative County	16.67	1.06	17.67	12.20	0.89	10.86
Rural Districts	17.01	1.04	17.69	10.47	0.97	10.16

Of the total of 135 male deaths, 11 died under 45, 46 between 45 and 65, 37 between 65-75 years, and 41 over 75; thus 57% of all male deaths were over 65, and 30% over 75.

Of the female deaths 9 were under 45, 6 were between 45-65, 26 between 65-75, and 35 over 75 years. Thus 71% of all female deaths were over 65, and 41% over 75.

As in 1963, the largest groups were over 75, and in the age group 55-64, 22% of male deaths occurred, while only 11.6% of female deaths occurred in this age group.

Age Group.	Male Deaths (135),		Female Deaths (86).	
	Deaths	% of total.	Deaths	% of total.
		Approx.		Approx.
0—44	11	8	9	10
45—54	16	12	6	7
55—64	30	22	10	12
65—74	37	28	26	30
75 +	41	30	35	41
Totals	135	100%	86	100%

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

The main causes of death were Heart Disease (80), Vascular Lesions of the Brain—Stroke (21), Cancer (40), and Respiratory Diseases (23).

Deaths from Heart Disease were 36.2% of the total; Vascular Lesions of the Brain 9.5%, Cancer 18.1%, and Respiratory Disease, 10.4%. Deaths from other Circulatory disease (14), e.g., Senile arterio sclerosis, caused 6.3% of all deaths, and occurred mainly in the over 75 age group.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM HEART DISEASE.

(a) *Coronary Thrombosis* caused 53 deaths, 38 male and 15 female; 66.25% of deaths from Heart Disease. Of these, 5 males died in the 45-54 age group, 13 in the 55-64 age group, 12 in the 65-74 age group and 8 over 75. Of the females, one was in the 45-54 age group, 2 in the 55-64 age group, 8 in the 65-74 age group and 4 over 75.

The pattern is much the same as in preceding years; male die earlier and the incidence of death occurs more frequently during the age group 46-64 than in the case of females. Is it because they tend to stagnate, eat more, and take less active

exercise than previously. Is it more prevalent in white collar workers? Is it more prevalent in the affluent countries?

(b) Other heart disease (valvular, etc.) caused 21 deaths, 26.25% of all deaths from heart disease.

(c) *Hypertension* with heart disease caused 6 deaths, 7.5%. Other circulatory diseases—senile sclerosis of the Arteries, etc., caused 14 deaths in the over 70 age group, 6.3% of all deaths.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE (23), chiefly Pneumonia (11) and Bronchitis (11). Pneumonia was noticeable because two of the 6 females were under 1 year, and one in the 15-25 age group. One male died of Bronchitis in the 1-4 age group. The death rates were the same as last year.

Cancer.

Deaths from Cancer rose to 40 in 1964, from 33 last year (1963). Six—all male, were cancer of the lungs. Of these, 5 were in the age group 45-64.

Deaths from lung cancer in England and Wales, totalling 20,758 men and 3,677 women, rose again by 656 over those of the previous year, and “unless smoking habits change, this increase will continue,” says the Chief Medical Officer, Ministry of Health, in his Annual Report. The report also gave emphasis to the effect of cigarette smoking in increasing the incidence of Bronchitis, and to the probability of a similar effect on Coronary Thrombosis.

Perhaps it is worth repeating that Cancer can be caused anywhere by constant irritation of cellular tissues of the body, over a period of years. Remember cancer of the lip, caused by the old clay pipes, both never seen now, also chimney sweeps' cancer, now happily extinct.

Irritants inhaled into the lungs over the years irritate the delicate tissue cells lining the bronchial air passages, and among these are Benz-pyrene, found in tar, and smoke of all kinds, cigarettes, diesel exhausts, tar solvents, etc., the emphasis being on the density of the smoke and the length of time of exposure.

Statistics show that if a heavy smoker stops smoking, his chances of avoiding cancer of the lungs are greatly improved.

Sites of, and Cancer deaths and death rate per 1,000 population, since 1954:—

Year.	Breast.		Uterus.		Stomach.			Lungs.			Other Sites.			Total.	Rate. per 1,000
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	M.	F.	Rate.	M.	F.	Rate.	M.	F.	Rate.		
1954	4	0.20	2	0.10	2	4	0.30	2	—	0.10	4	13	0.85	36	1.80
1955	1	0.05	1	0.05	2	1	0.15	2	—	0.10	10	8	0.90	25	1.25
1956	2	0.10	5	0.25	3	—	0.15	4	2	0.30	16	7	1.15	39	1.95
1957	7	0.35	1	0.05	2	4	0.30	4	—	0.20	11	12	1.15	41	2.05
1958	6	0.30	1	0.05	3	3	0.30	6	1	0.35	10	12	1.10	42	2.10
1959	7	0.34	1	0.05	3	1	0.20	6	—	0.30	8	13	1.0	39	1.9
1960	3	0.14	3	0.14	1	1	0.10	9	1	0.49	13	8	1.02	39	1.9
1961	8	0.39	3	0.15	—	2	0.10	7	—	0.34	9	7	0.39	36	1.7
1962	4	0.18	1	0.04	9	3	0.55	5	1	0.30	16	11	0.51	50	2.30
1963	1	0.045	0	0.00	3	2	0.22	10	—	0.45	13	4	0.85	33	1.50
1964	3	0.13	2	0.09	6	2	0.35	6	—	0.26	13	8	0.92	40	1.75

Mothers and Infants

Deaths of Infants under One Year.

8 children died under 1 year of age, 3 males and 5 females, all were legitimate. Of these 8, three (one male and two females) died during the first week.

The total infant mortality rate is 18.39 per 1,000 live births, compared with 25.45 per 1,000 in 1963, and a record low rate of 6.01 in 1961.

The three infants who died in the first week died from complications following birth (premature). Of the five infants who died in the first year, 2 died from Pneumonia, 2 from congenital malformations, and one accidentally. The legitimate infant death rate per 1,000 legitimate live births is 19.05. There were no illegitimate infant deaths.

The Neonatal Mortality rate (4 weeks) is 6.88 per 1,000 live births.

The Early Neonatal Mortality rate, 1 week, is 6.88 per 1,000 live births.

The Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births) (6) and deaths under one week (3), is 20.68 per 1,000 live births.

The still-birth rate is 13.61 per 1,000 total births.

Maternal Mortality.

For the eighth successive year, no mother died from Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion.

Infectious Diseases.

There were no deaths from epidemic infectious disease.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

The following is a summary of notifications received:—

Disease.	Jan./ March.		April/ June.		July/ Sept.		Oct./ Dec.		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	1964	1963	1962
Measles	—	2	—	—	6	—	77	49	134	320	18
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	2
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	8
Typhoid, Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis—											
Pulmonary	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal											
Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	5	5	—	—	6	—	77	49	142	341	36

Comparisons of causes of deaths in previous years:—

Tuberculosis and Diphtheria.

No deaths were notified.

Respiratory Disease.

There were approximately the same number of deaths from Pneumonia and Bronchitis as last year. The incidence among the sexes was equal.

[illegible]

Cause of Death.	Sex	ages	4 wks.			Age in Year.							
			Total	Under	and	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65— over
				4	under								
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Milignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M.	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4
Leukæmia, Aleukæmia ...	F.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diabetes	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M.	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
	F.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
Coronary Disease	M.	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	13	12
Angina	F.	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Heart Disease ...	M.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
	F.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
Other Circulatory Disease	M.	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	M.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
	F.	6	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis	M.	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	M.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	M.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	M.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ..	M.	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	3
	F.	8	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M.	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	M.	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	F.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Suicide	M.	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total of all causes ..	M.	135	1	2	1	—	3	2	2	16	30	37	41
	F.	86	2	3	—	—	1	2	1	6	10	26	35

Accidents.

There were 23,120 deaths due to accidents in England and Wales during 1962. Slightly less than one-third of these deaths were caused by road accidents, and slightly *more* than a third by accidents in the home. The figures for 1963 have not yet been published but there is no reason to expect that they will show any improvement on the 1962 figures, or that they will be markedly different, one way or the other.

The figures for this District show that accidental deaths are well below the national average, but this favourable comparison should not be allowed to obscure the fact that accidents do not *happen*, they are *caused*, and for every fatal one, hundreds of accidents more or less serious, but not fatal, occur in and around the house. These accidents show on no statistics, and their total can only be guessed, but it is true to say that many of them could have been prevented.

Burns to children are perhaps the most preventable injuries. All fires, whether open, oil, gas or electric, must be guarded when there are children in the house. This is not only a commonsense precaution, it is a legal requirement on parents. Nightdresses are more vulnerable to fire than pyjamas, in spite of the latest restrictions on the sale of inflammable materials, and for this reason pyjamas should always be preferred for children.

Scalds in the kitchen can be prevented by keeping pan handles from projecting over the edge of the cooker, where inquisitive fingers can reach them. Matches must be kept away from children.

This catalogue of "do's and don't's" can be continued to cover poisoning (from medicines and household cleaning or disinfectant fluids), and in this connection any harmful liquid should *not* be placed in a handy lemonade bottle, or other misleading and attractive containers. Gas poisoning, electrocution and injuries due to falls are all hazards to children and old people. Where possible, in future Old People's Dwellings electric switches should be placed at a level whereby they can be used without old folk having to stoop, for stooping often causes dizziness to the old, and in turn, dizziness is one of the chief causes of serious and often fatal falls.

The death roll on the roads is appalling, and rightly the subject of nation-wide propaganda and measures towards prevention. But the death roll in the home seems to cause little public concern. Almost everyone can help to prevent home accidents by a little forethought and common sense.

Immunisation and Vaccination Statistics as at 31st December, 1964

(a) SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year 1964:—

	Age at date of Vaccination.					Totals.
	Under 1.	1 year.	2 to 4.	5 to 14.	15 or over.	
Number vaccinated ...	33	115	20	—	10	178
Number re-vaccinated	—	1	—	7	17	25

(b) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children immunised during the year:—

Under 5.	5 to 14.	Total.	Booster.
321	46	367	797

(c) IMMUNISATION AGAINST TETANUS.

Number of children immunised during the year:—

	Under 5.	5-14.	Total.	Booster.
Diphtheria/Tetanus	12	45	57	258
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus ...	307	—	307	154
Tetanus only ...	33	385	418	8
Totals ...	352	430	782	420

General Provision of Health Services

Facilities for the detection of bacterial infections, chiefly as concerns food, water, etc., are provided at the Public Health Laboratory, High Street, Hull.

Hospital treatment is provided for the residents in this area at Hull Hospitals, at the Westwood Hospital, Beverley, and the General Hospital, Driffield, where there are full facilities of X-ray and laboratory examinations. Hospital and out-patient clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis are included within Health Services.

The care of expectant mothers and nursing mothers and their infants, including the unmarried mothers and their children, is undertaken by the County Council through clinics and domiciliary midwifery services. Other services provided by the County Council include health visiting, home nursing,

home help facilities, arrangements for vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough and ambulance services.

Accommodation for all persons needing care and attention because of age, infirmity or other circumstances, apart from medical or nursing cases, is provided for by the County Council in accord with their responsibilities, under the National Assistance Act, 1948, which also requires them to provide a Welfare Service for the blind, deaf and dumb and other persons permanently handicapped by congenital deformity, illness, injury, or other such disabilities so recognised by the Minister of Health. Regular medical and sick nursing arrangements are undertaken by the Regional Hospital Board.

Action under the provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was not required during the year, as it was found possible to admit through voluntary action any old persons needing care and attention to one of the County Council's Old People's Homes in co-operation with County Officials.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Weather and Rainfall.

The Summer during 1964, whilst having less rainfall than in 1963, was poor; the month of June, for instance, had 17 wet days—i.e., when the rainfall reached or exceeded .01"—the accepted minimum for a "rainy day." The winter was relatively mild, but with more snow and ice than in the previous year.

Rainfall returns for Holderness, for the year 1964, were as follows:—

Month.	Inches.	No. of wet days.	Average for 5 years.
January	0.83	6	1964—16.70 inches
February	0.49	9	1963—18.51 ,,
March	2.57	16	1962—18.51 ,,
April	2.56	13	1961—25.83 ,,
May	0.65	8	1960—28.13 ,,
June	2.49	17	—————
July	1.18	9	Total—109.08
August	1.58	9	—————
September	0.57	6	
October	1.60	13	
November	0.76	8	Average for five year
December	1.42	16	period 21.81 inches.
Totals ...	16.70	130	

Water Supply.

Hull Corporation are the Statutory Water Board for the area. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The supply is piped from Hull to every parish in the Holderness area. Bacteriological examination is undertaken by the Hull Water Board.

Housing.

During the year a survey of houses was made, an approximate summary is, as follows:—

Parish.	No. of houses in parish.	Houses with all modern conven.	Houses with earth closets only.	Houses with bathrooms only.	Houses worth improving.	Houses for slum Clearance.	Houses with limited life.	Temporary dwellings.
Aldbrough	299	97	191	7	77	9	116	104
Atwick	93	49	29	1	19	12	13	13
Bewholme	68	39	28	1	16	8	5	—
Bilton	1006	977	17	2	25	—	4	4
Brandesburton	210	118	90	2	64	10	18	4
Burstwick	139	78	17	—	44	13	4	—
Burton Constable .	59	40	14	4	12	3	4	—
Burton Pidsea	96	53	39	3	22	16	5	1
Catwick	61	32	27	1	27	2	—	—
Coniston	87	74	11	—	9	4	—	—
Easington	176	58	97	3	85	16	21	17
East Garton	56	31	18	3	22	—	3	—
Ellerby	123	87	24	5	28	2	6	1
Elstronwick	73	38	29	5	23	3	9	2
Halsham	67	56	9	2	6	4	1	1
Hatfield	66	24	36	6	33	4	5	3
Hollym	162	100	55	3	27	4	31	29
Holmpton	75	55	14	2	11	5	7	5
Humbleton	41	36	4	1	4	1	—	—
Keyingham	267	212	4	—	48	7	—	—
Mappleton	109	55	45	4	19	—	35	32
Ottringham	142	80	49	5	41	11	10	1
Patrington	387	222	89	7	125	25	15	1
Paull	141	96	26	4	41	—	4	—
Preston	557	376	156	19	124	31	26	2
Rimswell	71	54	17	—	9	—	8	8
Rise	36	18	18	—	13	2	3	—
Riston	115	74	37	4	31	4	6	—
Roos	210	110	96	4	68	20	12	4
Seaton	142	61	74	3	40	19	22	4
Sigglesthorne	55	24	26	2	29	1	1	—
Skeffling	40	24	12	3	10	2	4	9
Skirlaugh	124	85	33	—	33	6	—	—
Sproatley	98	37	65	3	25	20	16	—
Sunk Island	120	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swine	71	43	26	2	20	2	5	—
Thorngumbald	444	389	4	—	40	9	6	—

	No. of houses in parish.	Houses with all modern conven.	Houses with earth closets only.	Houses with bathrooms only.	Houses worth improving.	Houses for slum Clearance.	Houses with limited life.	Temporary dwellings.
Welwick	80	54	23	-	13	8	5	-
Withernwick	118	50	64	4	37	22	9	2
	<hr/> 6284	<hr/> 4226	<hr/> 1603	<hr/> 115	<hr/> 1320	<hr/> 305	<hr/> 439	<hr/> 247

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The larger villages of Bilton, Burstwick, Keyingham, Thorngumbald and Patrington are all served by sewerage disposal systems, which in the case of Keyingham and Patrington are being extended to meet the growing needs of those areas. Sewage schemes for Roos and Easington are already under construction and the contract for a scheme for Skirlaugh has recently been accepted by the Council.

Council housing at Aldbrough, Atwick, Coniston, Humbleton, Ottringham, Paull, Preston, Skirlaugh, Siggles-thorne, Riston and Welwick all discharge to modern sewage disposal plants, and the rest of the Council's houses are connected to cesspools, which are emptied by the Council's emptying service.

Conversion of earth closets.

The Council makes grants for the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and during 1964, 4 conversions of earth closets were completed.

Housing.

In 1964 new dwellings as detailed below, were erected in the Council's area :—

Traditional Dwellings—

Built by Council	39
Built by Private Enterprise ...	235

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Regular inspections of all food premises were made by the Council's public health inspectors, and the standard maintained by all shopkeepers and food workers was found satisfactory. No action for breaches of the Act and supporting regulations was found necessary.

Summary of Annual Report for 1964

Average height above Sea Level	26 feet
Area of Holderness Rural District	129,276 acres
Population estimated, mid-1964	22,840
Population increase from 1963	580
Excess of births over deaths	214
Number of houses occupied at 31st December, 1964	7,847
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1964	£747,106
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,914

Births.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	1964.			1963.	1962.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Legitimate	242	178	420	376	361
Illegitimate	8	7	15	17	12
Totals	250	185	435	393	373

Illegitimate live births: per cent. of total live:—

3.4

4.3

3.2

Birth rate per 1,000
population:—

Crude 19.05

Adjusted 19.05

Still Births—

Legitimate	3	3	6	5	3
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total births			13.61	12.6	7.98
Rate per 1,000 legitimate births ...			14.29	13.3	8.30
Rate per 1,000 population			0.26	0.22	0.14

Deaths.

Death rate per 1,000 population	9.68	10.57	11.2
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Infant Mortality—

Legitimate	3	5	8	10	11
Illegitimate	0	0	0	0	0

	1964.			1963.	1962.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births			18.39	25.45	29.49
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births			19.0	36.6	30
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births			0	0	0
Neonatal Mortality (4 weeks)	1	2	3	6	6
Neonatal Mortality (4 weeks) per 1,000 total live births			6.88	15.2	16.1
Early Neonatal Mortality (1st week)	1	2	3	4	4
Early Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births			6.88	10.2	10.7
Perinatal Mortality (still births plus early Neonatal)	4	5	9	9	7
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 total live and still births			20.68	22.6	18.6
Maternal Mortality			Nil	Nil	Nil

PRINCIPAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	1964	1963	1962
Cerebral Haemorrhage (21)	0.92	1.75	1.40
Heart Disease (80)	3.50	3.60	3.42
Respiratory Diseases (23)	1.0	1.03	1.30
Cancer (4)	1.75	1.50	2.32

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. CRIPPS, M.D., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector for the year 1964

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,

SKIRLAUGH,

Nr. HULL.

August, 1965.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Holderness Rural District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration my report of the work of the Public Health Department for the year 1964, together with observations and relevant details for your further information.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water main extensions were undertaken by the statutory undertakers, Hull Corporation, in the Council's area in 1964, in accordance with the details shown below:—

3"	mains,	1,259	yards.
4"	mains,	770	yards.
6"	mains,	4,582	yards.

AVERAGE VALUES OF WATER ANALYSIS, JANUARY, 1961—
JULY, 1964.

N.B.—The supply to Holderness is principally from the
Tophill Low Station.

	River Supply. Tophill Low.	Duns- well.	Well Supplies. Cotting- ham.	Spring- head.
pH	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.3
Colour (Hazen Units)	3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Turbidity (Silica Units)	0.53	0.14	0.16	0.11
Total Dissolved Solids	284	469	341	379
Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂)	5.0	23.0	15.0	21.0
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	147	237	202	239
Total Hardness (CaCO ₃)	203	353	261	291
Calcium Hardness (CaCO ₃)	172	297	223	247
Magnesium Hardness (CaCO ₃) .	32	55	39	44
Sulphate (SO ₄)	42	82	39	33
Phosphate (PO ₄)	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03
Chlorides (Cl)	22	22	17	23
Flouride (F)	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10
Free Ammonia (N.)	0.130	0.014	0.043	0.032
Albuminoid Ammonia (N)	0.077	0.024	0.016	0.015
Nitrite (N)	0.001	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate (N)	4.1	5.2	5.7	5.4
Iron (Fe)	0.03	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese (Mn)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sodium (Na)	11.0	13.0	8.0	12.0
Potassium (K)	1.2	1.7	1.2	2.0
Silica (SiO ₂)	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.8
Permanganate Value	0.43	0.16	0.15	0.15
Specific Conductivity (micro-mhos) ...	410	667	486	546

All Chemical results in m.g.m./litre.

With the exception of the hardness and related values of Tophill Low water which have varied between 135 and 240 m.g.m./litre there are no variations in each supply which should be appreciable to the normal user.

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS FOR 27th DECEMBER, 1964—

Bilton Pumping Station :—

Plate Count at 37°C—colonies per ml.	1
Presumptive Coliform count M.P.N. per 100 ml.	Nil

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

DRY REFUSE COLLECTION.

Delivery of the continuous loading refuse collector, a Bedford-Eagle, during the year, facilitated a slight improvement in the regularity of collection, which had been becoming less frequent in some areas of rapid growth. In the parishes of Keyingham, Thorngumbald and Burstwick development continued undiminished, and it is obvious that increases in the strength of the collection force will be essential soon to cope with the continued increases in population.

Progressive re-conditioning of the Bedford-Gibson Pendulum fleet of collectors was commenced after delivery of the "Eagle" collector, and it is hoped eventually by use of the spare vehicle to maintain a regular programme of maintenance and reconditioning of all collection vehicles.

Collection services were basically undertaken with a force of 19 men as in previous years, although additional reliefs became increasingly necessary for reasons explained earlier apart from the reliefs required to cover annual leave and sickness absences and the increased demand in holiday periods from caravan camps in the rural area.

As emphasized in the last year's report, modern modes of living are resulting in the continual changing character of refuse, and as replacements of vehicles become essential, larger, continuous loading vehicles with the highest degree of compacting ability, will be the wisest investments.

NIGHTSOIL.

Regular manning of this service was accomplished in spite of the growing reluctance of other workmen to relieve in holiday periods and in times of sickness of the regular crews. In the long term the need for this service may diminish, but complete elimination cannot be anticipated for many years ahead, and one hopes that the labour supply necessary to maintain this most unattractive of the Council's services, will remain equal to the district's needs.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

Owing to the deterioration in its mechanical condition, it was necessary to remove finally from service one of the Council's cesspool emptiers, and another vehicle required considerable repair to keep it in service. Consequently difficulty was experienced in providing a service equally satisfactory to that hitherto.

A total of 6,473 loads of sewage, 750 gallons per load, were collected during the year from cesspools, septic tanks' sewage works and during hire operations. Comparative figures were as follows—254 loads from sewage works, 73 loads in hire operations within the Council's district, 29 loads from sites outside the Council's district, 3,890 loads from cesspools of private houses, 295 loads from septic tanks at private houses, and 1,932 loads from Council houses. In accordance with the Council's policy, cesspools were emptied free of charge, septic tanks of normal capacity at a charge of 30/-, and hire services at 25/- or 30/- per hour dependent upon the situation of the premises, within or without the district.

Owing to the remoteness of situation of many of the premises serviced by this branch of the Council's services, it cannot be anticipated that any appreciable effect on the need for or strength of the service will be caused by most of the sewerage schemes being undertaken. Whilst the provision of a larger emptier was approved in the year under review, further vehicle replacement will be necessary in the next programme.

DYKE CLEANSING, SEWER AND OTHER MAINTENANCE WORK.

The strength of this force, chiefly on grounds of economy, remained unchanged during the year, but ever increasing pressure on the other cleansing services caused heavy demands on this branch of the Council's services. As in many other industries suitable types of employees become increasingly difficult to recruit, and it becomes continually obvious that more use of mechanical equipment is the only solution to the achievement of a satisfactory work programme.

A force of workmen under this heading is, however, absolutely necessary to cover sickness and holiday relief and to deal with the ever increasing drainage and sewerage problems on housing estates. In fact a relevant comment would be to wonder how ever some of the objects causing drain blockages, found their way into drains and sewers in the first instance.

VEHICLE MAINTENANCE.

On the whole satisfactory maintenance of the Council's vehicles was maintained during the year, although it becomes more and more necessary to send out major repair jobs to Bedford specialist agents.

SALVAGE.

Sales of salvage during 1964 realised the following total:—

	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper	377	10	2
Fibreboard	65	7	11
Newsprint	163	19	6
Scrap Metal	8	9	10
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	£615	7	5
	<hr/>		

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

No verminous premises were encountered during the year, and the only action necessary in respect of complaints received related to minor insect infestations.

RODENT CONTROL.

The rodent operator carried out all branches of this work very satisfactorily, and in all undertook treatment at 450 premises in addition to survey inspections of 2,044 premises. Baiting in sewers was undertaken at 306 points. Of the properties where baiting was undertaken, charges were made in 328 cases.

All bait used was mixed by the operator, and warfarin in a medium oatmeal base continued to give good results. No cases of bait shyness were encountered.

The operator also dealt effectively with the rodent insect control at the Council's tips at Aldbrough, Benningholme, Burton Constable and Patrington Haven.

INSPECTIONS.

GENERAL SANITATION.

Water Supply	1
Factories and Workshops	45
Drainage and Sewerage	303
Earth Closet Conversions	54
Verminous Premises	7
Licensed Houses	25
Nuisances	264
Council's Camp Site, Aldbrough	112
Rodent Control	2044
Clean Air Act	27
Public Cleansing	91
Miscellaneous	172
Sanitary Accommodation on Farms	38

HOUSING.

Public Health Acts, 1936-61	613
Housing Act, 1957	203
Disrepair Certificates	—
Improvement Grants	389

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Enquiries	13
Disinfestations	—

FOOD RETAIL AND/OR PREPARATION PREMISES.

Fried Fish Shops	11
Bakehouses	15
Grocers	351
Greengrocers	8
Butchers and Food Preparation Premises	104
Slaughterhouses	30
Meat and Other Food Examinations	1548
Food Hygiene Regulations	120
Miscellaneous	160
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	6748
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NOTICES, ETC.

Notices served:—

Informal Notices	53
Statutory Notices	50

Notices complied with or work in hand:—

Informal Notices	50
Statutory Notices	26

Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1964:—

Informal Notices	3
Statutory Notices	24

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Number of Premises	8
Number of premises unsatisfactory	Nil
Number of inspections	34

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES.

Total number of Factories and Workplaces 84

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	32	Nil	Nil
Workplaces	8	Nil	Nil

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Number of Shops 136

Inspections under this Act were combined with those paid in connection with the Food and Drugs Act, and in those small number of cases where staff was employed facilities were found adequate. The great majority of shops were owner occupied in the Council's area and are generally maintained at a high standard.

HOUSING.

Number of dwelling houses erected during the year:—

(a) Total, including number given separately under (b):

(i) By Local Authority	39
(ii) By other Local Authorities	Nil
(iii) By other bodies or persons	235

(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(i) By Local Authority	39
(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. Inspections of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and/or Housing Acts, 1936-57 558

(b) Number of inspections made 1205

(2) (a) Number of houses (including under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose Nil

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 6

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	49
2. Remedy of defects, during the year without service of formal notices:—	
Number of defective houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	65
3. Action under Statutory powers during the year:—	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9—12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B. Proceedings under Sections 16—19 of the Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made	30
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	11
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices under Section 16 were made	44
C. Proceedings under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in which Closing Orders were made ..	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit	Nil
D. Proceedings under Public Health Act:—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' HOUSING SCHEMES AND GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Council houses to a total of 39 were completed and handed over in 1964, and the table below shows details of the Council's housing resources at the end of 1964.

		Traditional Dwellings.	Temporary Pre- fabricated Bungalows.	Permanent Pre- fabricated Bungalows.	Total.
Housing Act, 1919	10	—	—	—	10
„ „ 1930	4	—	—	—	4
„ „ 1936	188	—	—	—	188
„ „ 1938	6	—	—	—	6
Post-War Programme ...	752	23	176		951
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	960	23	176		1159
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Applications from persons desiring council houses amounted to a figure of 538 at 31st December, 1964, and showed a decrease of 85 on the comparative figure at the end of 1963.

The analysis below shows the ratio between applications from persons either living as householders or lodgers within the Council's district and applications from similar persons living in areas outside Holderness.

(1) Number of applications from people living as lodgers within the Council's area	52
(2) Number of applications from people living as tenants within the Council's area	367
(3) Number of applications from people living as lodgers without the Council's area	22
(4) Number of applications from people living as tenants without the Council's area	97

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Applications for discretionary grants were received to a total of 33 representing proposals for improvement to 36 houses. Approval was given for grant aided work to a value of £10,628. The total value of discretionary grants approved in the Council's area up to 31st December, 1964, amounted to £86,157 since the introduction of the scheme in the rural district.

Standard grants, numbering 52 were approved in respect of 54 houses and reached a value of £7,258.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Licences under the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, were in force in respect of 14 camp sites at 31st December, 1964.

THE COUNCIL'S HOLIDAY CAMP, ALDBROUGH.

At the end of the year 223 sites were occupied on annual rental. This figure represented an increase of 18 sites rented for a full year compared to the previous year's figure of 30, and 10 site-holders left the site.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954.

Number of registered slaughtermen at 1st January, 1964	35
Number of new licences issued during the year	—
Number of licences cancelled during the year	3
Number of recognised slaughtermen at 31st December, 1964	32

MEAT AND OTHER FOOD INSPECTIONS.

During the course of meat inspection 10,952 carcasses and associated offals were inspected, and 1,597 visits were made to slaughterhouses for this purpose.

Generally speaking only prime quality beef is retailed within the rural district, and the cow beef represented in the table below showing animals slaughtered and inspected, was almost exclusively "exported" from the Council's area.

Bullocks	1,383
Cows	246
Pigs	5,683
Sheep	3,554
Calves	86
	<hr/>
	10,952
	<hr/>

As in previous years, a great part of the inspection of meat service has been carried out by the Council's Public Health Inspectors outside normal working hours, including week-ends and on public holidays. No doubt the Council appreciates the inroads which such duties make on their

officers' off-duty hours, but one wonders just how much aware the general public is of the extent to which public health disease preventative services operate in their interests.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number inspected	1383	246	86	3554	5683	Nil
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—						
Whole carcasses con- demned	2	6	3	40	53	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	101	114	27	56	266	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	7.4	48.8	34.9	2.7	5.6	
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	216	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	3.8%	
Cysticercosis:—						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	1	—	—	—	—	

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

In conclusion, I acknowledge with grateful thanks the assistance and co-operation accorded at all times by members and officials of the Council to the Public Health Department during 1964.

H. DYSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

